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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/086,010	02/27/2002	Thomas E. Willis	42390P12054X	4222

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1616 S. VOSS ROAD, SUITE 750
HOUSTON, TX 77057-2631

EXAMINER

ABDULSELAM, ABBAS I

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2629

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/17/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/086,010

Applicant(s)

WILLIS, THOMAS E.

Examiner

Abbas I. Abdulsalam

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27,34,35 and 44-53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,10-18,21-23,25-27,34,44,46 and 48-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 4-9,19,20,24, 35, 45 and 47 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action in response to a communication filed on 03/30/05. Claims 1-27, 34-35 and 44-53 are pending. Claims 28-33 and 36-43 are canceled. In view of the advisory action dated on 05/09/06, the following non-final office action is issued.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-2, 10, 15, 44, 48-49 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Numao (USPN 6937222).

Regarding claims 1 and 15, Numao (USPN 6937222) teaches a spatial light modulator (Fig. 30 (LCD)) comprising: a multi-pixel display array; (Fig. 30 (310), display section) and a multi-pixel memory array having pixel storage cells; (Fig. 30 (308), memory) wherein at least some pixels of the multi-pixel memory array are disposed outside the display array (col. 4, lines 10-15, outside display section 310, image memory 308 is configured).

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Regarding claims 2, and 51, Numao teaches all of the pixels of the memory array are disposed outside the display array ((col. 4, lines 10-15, outside display section 310, image memory 308 is configured).

Regarding claims 10, 44 and 48-49, Numao teaches a spatial light modulator (Fig. 30 (LCD)) comprising: control logic; (Fig 30 (305), address line converter circuit) a pixel memory array coupled to the control logic and occupying a first area of the spatial light modulator; (Fig. 30 (305, 308)) and a pixel display array coupled to the control logic and the pixel memory array, and occupying a second area of the spatial light modulator, wherein the first and second areas are substantially non-overlapping (col. 4, lines 10-15, outside display section 310, image memory 308 is configured).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 3, 11-14, 16-18 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Numao (USPN 6937222) in view of Mitsuo et al. (JP 2000-098954).

Regarding claims 3 and 16-18, Numao does not teach at least one local pulse width modulation drive circuit coupled to at least one of the pixel storage cells and a global counter coupled to the local pulse width modulation drive circuit.

Mitsuo on the other hand teaches a control circuit, which includes a PWM frequency setting register, (30) and a frequency counter (32) outputting a clock in which a clock is counted with respect to a value of the PWM frequency setting register (Drawing 2 (30, 32), [0033]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Numao's Liquid crystal display shown in Fig. 30 to adapt Mitsuo PWM frequency setting register, (30) and a frequency counter (32) as configured in drawing 2 because the use of PWM frequency setting register, (30) and a frequency counter (32) is such that they form as integral components of a liquid crystal controller (12) as taught by Mitsuo ([0031], [0033]).

Regarding claims 11 and 52, While Numao teaches the pixel display array comprises a plurality of pixel display cells, (Fig. 30 (310)) and the pixel memory array comprises a plurality of pixel memory cells (Fig. 30 (308)).

Numao does not teach a plurality of display cells each having disposed within its area an associated pulse width modulation driver circuit.

Mitsuo on the other hand teaches a control circuit, which includes a PWM frequency setting register, (30) and a frequency counter (32) outputting a clock in which a clock is counted with respect to a value of the PWM frequency setting register (Drawing 2 (30, 32), [0033]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Numao's Liquid crystal display shown in Fig. 30 to adapt Mitsuo PWM frequency setting register, (30) and a frequency counter (32) as configured in drawing 2 because the use of PWM frequency setting register, (30) and a frequency counter (32) is such that they form as integral components of a liquid crystal controller (12) as taught by Mitsuo ([0031], [0033]).

Regarding claim 12, Mitsuo teaches the control logic comprises a counter for providing a count value; the pulse width modulation driver circuit comprises a comparator coupled to compare the count value to a pixel value stored in an associated pixel array cell of the pixel memory array (PWM frequency setting register, (30) a frequency counter (32) and a duty counter 33, Drawing 2 (30, 32), [0033]).

Regarding claim 13, Mitsuo teaches means to provide non-linearity in the pulse width modulation (PWM frequency setting register, (30), PWM duty setting register (31), Drawing 2 (30, 31), [0033]).

Regarding claim 14, Numao teaches the pixel memory array comprises: more memory cells than the pixel display array has pixel display cells; and means for providing redundancy in the pixel memory array (Fig. 30 (311, 312), memory line selector circuit 311, display line selector circuit 312).

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6. Claims 21-23, 25-27 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Numao (USPN 6937222) in view of Ishii (USPN 7088325).

Regarding claim 21, Numao does not teach performing a digital function on a pixel data value and a present counter value to generate one of a first result or a second result such that in response to the first result the pixel cell is activated and in response to the second result, the pixel cell is deactivated.

Ishii on the other hand teaches a K-bit gray-scale signals that may be output signals from a K-bit counter and a period is to be set to a time density with which the K-bit gray scale display is implemented such that a pixel is turned on or off in accordance with the time density of a pulse signal (col. 4, lines 64-67 and col. 5, lines 1-9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Numao's Liquid crystal display shown in Fig. 30 to adapt Ishii's utilization of K-bit memory as illustrated in Fig. 1 because this particular use of K-bit counter enables an electro-optical device achieve high quality and high definition gray scale display as taught by Ishii.

Regarding claim 22, Ishii teaches the digital function comprises a comparison (col. 5, lines 2-6).

Regarding claims 23, 25-27 and 46, Ishii teaches incrementing the counter value from 0 to N-1, wherein N is a number of bits of color depth represented in the pixel data value; the wrapping back to 0 (col. 4, lines 53-64).

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7. Claims 34, 50 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Numao (USPN 6937222) in view of Iisaka (USPN 7084861).

Regarding claims 34, 50 and 53, Numao does not teach a polarization beam splitter coupled with a first light modulator.

Iisaka on the other hand teaches a polarization beam splitter 1140 with an electrooptic device 100B serving as a light modulator (see fig. 20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Numao's Liquid crystal display shown in Fig. 30 to adapt Iisaka's polarization beam splitter 1140 as configured in Fig. 20 because the use of polarization beam splitter 1140 helps combine colored-light modulations by the electrooptic devices 100R, 100G, 100B as taught by Iisaka.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 4-9, 19-20, 24 and 35 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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Claim Objections

9. Claims 45 and 47 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claims. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claims 45 and 47 have not been further treated on the merits.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abbas I. Abdulsalam whose telephone number is 571-272-7685. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abbas abdulsalam

Examiner

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January 6, 2006



RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600